



Daily Report

LAST ISSUE

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LAST ISSUE

Sub-Saharan Africa

**FBIS-AFR-96-149
Thursday
1 August 1996**

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Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-96-149

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Inter-African: Summit on Burundi Begins in Tanzania

EA3107115596 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania External Service in English 1000 GMT 31 Jul 96

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] East and central African leaders have started their one-day meeting to discuss the situation in Burundi after a bloodless coup last week. Reports from Arusha say the leaders will try to find a way of preventing killings after the coup and resume peace in the central African country. The meeting is being attended by the presidents of Tanzania, Rwanda, Kenya, Uganda, and representatives from Congo, Cameroon, and the secretary general of the United Nations, Dr. Butrus Butrus-Ghali, and the OAU secretary general, Dr. Salim Ahmed Salim. [passage omitted]

Inter-African: Summit Agrees To Impose Economic Sanctions Against Burundi

EA3107170596 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania External Service in English 1600 GMT 31 Jul 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Leaders of east and central African countries have agreed to impose economic sanctions on Burundi following last week's military takeover. A statement issued at the end of their summit in Arusha condemned the coup, and called for the new regime to undertake immediate and unconditional negotiations with all parties within and outside Burundi. The leaders also called for the restoration of a National Assembly and unbanning of political parties.

Inter-African: Summit Hopes Sanctions Will 'Bring Buyoya to His Senses'

AB3107165596 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 31 Jul 96

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Regional leaders have been holding a crisis meeting in Arusha, northern Tanzania, to decide what to do after last week's Tutsi coup in Burundi to topple the Frodebu [Front for Democracy in Burundi] government of Hutu President Sylvestre Ntibantunganya brought Pierre Buyoya back to power. The coup followed a previous meeting at which it was decided to send an intervention force into Burundi to put a halt to the increasing ethnic violence and bloodshed. There was instant condemnation of the coup. Now the leaders have come up with a new decision and it is tough. On the line to Arusha, William Sarh asked our correspondent Mariam Shamte what has been decided:

[Begin recording] [Shamte] What has been decided in this summit is to put sanctions on the Burundi Government and this includes freezing all Burundi bank accounts abroad [and the] stoppage of oil and any other raw material which passes through Tanzania, Kenya, and Uganda.

[Sarh] And what about other countries in the wider region? Will they be applying the sanctions as well?

[Shamte] Yes, they will, especially Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda, and the OAU when it comes to decisions.

[Sarh] And they will be blocking exports from Burundi as well as imports of raw materials and oil?

[Shamte] Yes, they will. Actually, they are closing borders as well, because Burundi has already closed borders with Tanzania and neighboring countries. So Tanzania is closing borders with Burundi immediately.

[Sarh] Did they specify exactly what they hope these sanctions will achieve?

[Shamte] From what I gather and from what the summit statement said was that this is [to] bring Buyoya to his senses. The summit hoped [for] the return of constitution and the National Assembly and as well as [for] Buyoya to unban all political parties in Burundi and to sit down and have discussions with these parties.

[Sarh] And they did not specify whether they want Buyoya himself to step down?

[Shamte] No, they did not but apparently, they have given him... [pauses] this is... [pauses] closed sources said they have given him until 15 August to meet these demands and if not, then obviously some other decisions will be taken.

[Sarh] Was there any discussion of reviving previous plans to send in troops to Burundi, to send in a possible military intervention force?

[Shamte] No, no, not today. Not at this summit. I spoke to Mr. Salim, the secretary general the OAU about this and he said at the moment, there was not any discussion about sending troops to Burundi, but they are giving Buyoya a chance to meet the (?demands) and until then they are refusing to recognize Buyoya's government until these demands are met. [end recording]

Inter-African: OAU Leader Demands Restoration of Legality

LD3107120896 Paris Radio France International in French 0630 GMT 31 Jul 96

[FBIS Translated Text] OAU Secretary General Salim Ahmed Salim is taking part in the Arusha summit. He is already in Arusha where he is demanding the return to legality in Burundi. He spoke to Jean Helene:

[Begin recording] [Salim, in English with superimposed French translation] Our main interest is to ensure that there is no violence in the country. Our main interest is the restoration of constitutional order and legality. There must be an easing of political tension in the interest of all. I know many people say that Mr. Buyoya is a good person, a democrat, a reasonable person. I have already

said this in Nairobi and I will say it again here, I have met Mr. Buyoya on numerous occasions. I visited him each time I went to Burundi. His personality or his good intentions are not in question. What matters is that the legal government has been overthrown in a coup d'etat and that we are now in a situation of illegality. What we need to find out now is how Africa will react to this illegal situation and how the international community will react. If we do not do anything about this situation in Burundi, what will the consequences be for Africa and for the process of democratization in our continent? [end recording]

Inter-African: All Burundi Factions Urged To Open Unconditional Talks

AB3107124896 Paris AFP in English
1236 GMT 31 Jul 96

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Arusha, Tanzania, 31 Jul (AFP) — Delegates to a regional summit decided Wednesday [31 July] to impose economic sanctions against the tiny central African state of Burundi and condemned last Thursday's coup d'etat there by the Tutsi-dominated Army, the final communique said.

The summit took no definitive action to revive a plan to send a regional peacekeeping force to Burundi, where tens of thousands of people have died since Tutsi soldiers assassinated the country's first Hutu president, Melchior Ndadaye, in October 1993.

It did however call for the application of decisions taken at a similar summit on Burundi in this northern Tanzanian town on June 25, when the regional leaders agreed to a request by the Hutu president and Tutsi prime minister then in power for military assistance. [passage omitted]

The one-day meeting in this northern Tanzanian town grouped leaders from Tanzania, Uganda, Kenya, Rwanda, Ethiopia, Zaire and Cameroon (as chairman of the Organisation of African Unity). No Burundian representatives took part, but rival delegations representing Buyoya and Ntibatunganya lobbied delegations here before the summit opened.

The leaders decided to put "maximum pressure on the regime of Burundi, including the imposition of economic sanctions, in order to bring about the conditions of return to normality," the communique said. It also urged the immediate opening of unconditional negotiations between all factions, including those outside the country, a reference taken to refer to Hutu guerrilla groups.

Inter-African: SADC Defense Chiefs Meet To Discuss Anti-Coup Measures

MB3107194896 Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL
in English 31 Jul 96

[Report by Moses Mbewe: "Regional Defence Chiefs Map Out Strategy Against Coup Plotters" — received via Internet]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Defence chiefs in the Southern African region are meeting in Lusaka to review inter-state defence security matters, including combined efforts against coup plotters.

The meeting which has attracted almost all SADC [Southern African Development Community] member states is preparing ground work for the ministerial meeting of the Inter-State Defence Security Committee (ISDSC) billed for Malawi in September this year.

Zambia Army Commander Lieutenant-General Nobby Simbeye addressing the meeting, called for a practical action against coup plotters.

Zambia, South Africa and Zimbabwe have already officially condemned the recent ethnic coup in Burundi where incumbent President Silverster Ntibatunganya was deposed and replaced by Pierre Buyoya.

Currently in Lusaka for the defence talks, Zimbabwe will present a main paper on peace support operations action against coup plotters.

Gen. Simbeye, who was flanked by Zambia Air Force (ZAF) Commander Ronnie Shikapwasha, said it was necessary to establish a combined operation centre from where security command and control communications could be executed.

A number of reports and recommendations were being awaited from the deliberations and Gen. Simbeye urged the participants to follow laid-down procedures in pursuing the issues.

These include management and resolutions of conflicts in the region, preparedness for disasters and relief.

He said in all these matters, bilateral and multilateral agreements were necessary to complement each other's needs in the event of disaster.

Gen. Simbeye also called for conclusive proposals and recommendations for training facilities in member countries for the provision of joint smooth operations.

Earlier, chairman of the meeting Major-General Gibson Kamanga of Malawi, said the purpose of the meeting was to compile a comprehensive report to be presented to the defence chiefs' meeting for their approval and adoption.

Burundi

Burundi: Decree Announces New Prime Minister

EA3107161296 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in French 1100 GMT 31 Jul 96

[FBIS Translated Text] A decree has been issued. It is decree number 100/001 of 31 July 1996 relating to the appointment of the prime minister of the Republic of Burundi. The president of the Republic, in accordance with 25 July 1996 declaration on the creation of a transitional political regime, taking into account the fact that there is a need to form a government capable of overcoming the serious challenges to which the country is currently confronted, decrees:

Article 1: Mr. Pascal Ndimira is appointed prime minister of the Republic of Burundi.

Article 2: All previous arrangements contrary to the current decree are abrogated.

Article 3: The decree is implemented on the day of its signing.

Pierre Buyoya, president of the Republic of Burundi

Burundi: Bujumbura Radio Profiles New Prime Minister

EA0108095596 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in French 0430 GMT 1 Aug 96

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Who is Pascal-Firmin Ndimira? Here is his profile by our colleague (Gaspard) [word indistinct]:

[Begin (Gaspard) recording] Pascal-Firmin Ndimira, who has just been appointed prime minister in Burundi on 31 July 1996, was born on 9 April 1956 in [words indistinct], Muyinga [northeastern Burundi] province. [passage omitted] After graduating from the University of Burundi as an agronomist in 1983, Pascal-Firmin Ndimira continued his studies in line with his personal intellectual interests at the Catholic University of Louvain [Belgium]. He obtained his PhD in [words indistinct], rural economy option, with the highest distinction. Part-time lecturer at the University of Burundi in March 1991, vice dean of the Faculty of Agricultural Sciences from April [date indistinct] to October 1992, he was also at the same time director of the University center for Research and Development in Agro-Economy at the University of Burundi. Pascal-Firmin Ndimira is therefore a university lecturer, an intellectual, a technocrat, but he has always been more or less involved in politics. Already during his secondary education he was an active member of the (JRR) [expansion unknown] before being, during his university times, a member of the steering committee of the students' commission of the same movement at a national level.

While being a university lecturer, he also assumed many other responsibilities within that institution. He was vice rector of the university from October 1992 to July 1993 and rector from July 1993 to October 1994. Pascal Firmin Ndimira was a member of the National Council for Scientific and Technological Research, chairman of the Council for National Unity, chairman of the [words indistinct] Foundation, and agriculture and livestock minister in Prime Minister Anatole Kanyenkiko's government until October 1995 [date as heard; Kanyenkiko was prime minister between April 94 and February 95]. At the time of his appointment as the new Burundian prime minister, he was a consultant with the World Bank and a lecturer not only at our university but also a visiting lecturer at many other universities, including that of Rwanda.

Burundi: Newly-Appointed Prime Minister Profiled

BR0108101296 Groot-Bijgaarden DE STANDAARD in Dutch 1 Aug 96 p 5

[Report by Rik De Gendt]

[FBIS Translated Text] Agricultural engineer Pascal Firmin Ndimira (40), who was appointed as prime minister by Burundian Interim President Pierre Buyoya yesterday, is not a stranger in our country. He got much of his training in Ghent and Louvain-la-Neuve.

Buyoya did probably not find one single FRODEBU [Front for Democracy in Burundi] politician willing to accept the position of prime minister. So yesterday he appointed an academic and moderate Hutu from his own UPRONA [Union for National Progress] party. Ndimira got to work right away and he even hopes to be ready with the formation of his cabinet by the weekend. Buyoya has given him a free hand. But it is doubtful whether he will be capable of making members of the FRODEBU majority party accept a ministerial position.

"And yet we want a government with as broad a basis as possible in which all tendencies are represented. In the present conditions it takes some time and effort to establish the right contacts, but we are doing our utmost," he told DE STANDAARD over the telephone.

Ndimira is an academic rather than a politician. In 1983 he graduated from Bujumbura University as an agricultural engineer. In 1985 he specialized in nutritional sciences at the University of Ghent, and then studied economics in Louvain-la-Neuve, where he received his doctor's degree in 1991.

Upon his return in Burundi, he taught agricultural sciences, and became successively vice-dean, vice-chancellor and chancellor at the university. He won the respect of many Burundians by several courageous

initiatives for a peaceful coexistence of Hutus and Tutsis on the campus.

From October 1994 through February 1995 he was Minister of Agriculture and Cattle Breeding in Anatole Kanyenkiko's second government. He worked for the World Bank until his appointment as prime minister. In the meantime he also was a visiting lecturer at the "International Course for food and nutritional sciences" organized by the University of Ghent for students from third-world countries.

Two years ago, before he ended up in politics, he stated during an interview with this newspaper: "The Army remains a sour point. Nobody in those circles wants to hear about reforms. And still, some form of democratization is needed there. This also applies to the legal authorities and to education. Generally speaking, the ethnical disproportions are not intentional. They are merely the consequence of a rooted social evolution which unjustly privileged one ethnical group and certain regions of the country." And he added: "Politically speaking, a state structure with a president and a vice-president after South-African example would probably be worth considering."

Burundi: Further on New Prime Minister

*AB3107141296 Paris AFP in English
1403 GMT 31 Jul 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Bujumbura, 31 Jul (AFP) — Burundi's new leader Pierre Buyoya on Wednesday [31 July] named Pascal-Firmin Ndimira, a Hutu, as his new prime minister, Radio Burundi said. Ndimira, a former agriculture minister, is a member of the Tutsi-dominated Unity for National Progress (Uprona). He was appointed six days after Buyoya, a Tutsi, seized power in an Army-backed coup, ousting President Sylvestre Ntibantunganya, a Hutu.

Former Prime Minister Antoine Nduwayo, a Tutsi who served with Ntibantunganya under a power-sharing accord between the two rival ethnic groups, resigned after the coup. Buyoya is not recognized as president by any nation.

Regional African leaders earlier announced at a summit in Arusha, Tanzania, that they had decided to impose sanctions against the tiny central African state of Burundi and have condemned the coup. The summit took no definitive action to revive a plan to send a regional peacekeeping force to Burundi, where tens of thousands of people have died since Tutsi soldiers assassinated the country's first Hutu president, Melchior Ndadaye, in October 1993.

Burundi: New Prime Minister Outlines Government's Mission

*LD0108100496 Paris Radio France International
in French 0730 GMT 1 Aug 96*

[FBIS Translated Text] The decisions taken in Arusha could but satisfy the Frodebu [Front for Democracy in Burundi] delegation, ousted President Sylvestre Ntibantunganya's party. President of the party Jean Minani stated that they intended to make the Buyoya regime see reason, given the problems of isolation the country is experiencing.

Of course the reactions among Pierre Buyoya's entourage are completely different. Pascal-Firmin Ndimira, who was appointed prime minister yesterday, speaks of incomprehension on the part of people outside Burundi who do not necessarily understand the situation. Pascal-Firmin Ndimira, who was appointed by Pierre Buyoya yesterday, is what can be called a real character. This 40-year-old Hutu, who is a member of Uprona [Union for National Progress], formerly the Tutsi-dominated single party, is afraid of neither conflicts nor challenges. He has announced that his government will be set up by the end of the week. His ambition is to establish an ideology of reconciliation in order to be able to help the country recover. Ndimira is interviewed by Gabriel Kahn:

[Begin Ndimira recording] I think that it was necessary to commit ourselves to the process of national recovery. The country was drifting toward a civil war, whose results could not be imagined, so we considered that, given our responsibility, we had to commit ourselves to this process.

The mission is very clear to me. First, it is about forming a government capable of instilling a new ideology, an ideology of reconciliation and coexistence.

Once this government has been formed I think a voluntary program will need to be set up in order to stop the massacres, restore peace, create ideal conditions for honest dialogue, and give a new boost to democratization.

Finally, the third aspect is economic recovery. [end recording]

Burundi: New Prime Minister Denounces Sanctions

*AB3107175196 Paris AFP in English
1726 GMT 31 Jul 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Bujumbura, July 31 (AFP) — Burundi's new prime minister, Pascal-Firmin Ndimira, said sanctions announced against Bujumbura Wednesday [31 Jul] at an African summit were a harsh reaction

by countries that do not understand the situation in Burundi.

In his first press conference since being appointed Wednesday by the new military-backed regime, Ndimira denounced the "lack of understanding" of people "far from Burundi."

Burundi: Democracy Group Says Buyoya Willing To Hold Elections

AB0108123696 Paris AFP in English
1057 GMT 01 Aug 96

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Dakar, Aug 1 (AFP) — Burundi's new leader Pierre Buyoya, who seized power in a military coup a week ago, is willing to hold elections, according to a statement issued by a west African pro-democracy organisation known as OACD [expansion unknown].

In a telephone conversation with OACD chairman Djibo Ka on Wednesday (31 July), Buyoya "expressed his willingness to take all necessary initiatives in order that the current transition allows the organisation of democratic elections in Burundi," the statement said.

Buyoya, a major in the Tutsi army, also spoke of his "commitment to the establishment of a wide dialogue between all of the country's political and social parties, for peace and stability."

He was seeking the support of these organisations and of the international community to prevent further conflict, the statement added. [passage omitted]

The [word indistinct]-based OACD is a nonogovernmental organization created in May last year groping several former African ministers, aimed at conflict conciliation and furthering democracy. Ka is a former Senegalese minister.

Burundi: 'Thousands' Reportedly Flee to Zaire

AB3107112996 Paris AFP in English
1114 GMT 31 Jul 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Nairobi, 31 Jul (AFP) — Thousands of Burundians have fled across the border to Zaire to escape fighting since the Tutsi-dominated Army staged a bloodless coup last week, the UN World Food Programme said Wednesday (31 July).

The outflow of Hutu refugees fleeing battles between Hutu guerrillas and troops of the Tutsi-dominated Army is long-standing, but WFP spokeswoman Brenda Barton told AFP the rate at which they were crossing over had doubled.

Around 500 were crossing the border every day last week, she said, but that number rose to 600 or 700

on both Saturday and Sunday and was now running at more than 1,000 a day — 1,200 on Monday and 1,060 on Tuesday.

Burundi: Tension Noted in Bujumbura After Summit Announces Sanctions

AB3107174396 Paris AFP in English
1718 GMT 31 Jul 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Bujumbura, July 31 (AFP) — Burundi's Tutsi-dominated capital was tense on Wednesday (31 July) after regional leaders announced economic sanctions against the tiny central African state and strongly condemned last week's army-backed coup.

The powerful Tutsi minority, joyous since the overthrow of Hutu president Sylvestre Ntibantunganya by Tutsi army major Pierre Buyoya last Thursday, are anxious about the impact of sanctions on the country, already devastated by three years of interethnic bloodletting.

Regional African leaders announced at a summit in the northern Tanzanian resort town of Arusha that they would impose sanctions but took no definitive action to revive a plan to send a regional peacekeeping force to Burundi.

Tens of thousands of people have died in bloody massacres since Tutsi soldiers assassinated the country's first democratically elected Hutu president, Melchior Ndadaye, in October 1993.

While the Arusha summit did not mention sending troops to Burundi, foreign intervention is fiercely opposed by Tutsis, particularly extremists who have again promised to fight any outside interference.

Fears are mounting that the country could erupt in an all-out civil war similar to the one which devastated neighboring Rwanda in 1994. The UN World Food Programme reported Wednesday that the flood of Burundians fleeing to Zaire had increased to more than 1,000 a day.

Ntibantunganya, still being sheltered at the residence of the US ambassador where he fled two days before the coup, has not resigned as head of state. But even though he is not recognized as president by any country, Buyoya is going ahead with the formation of a government and on Wednesday named Pascal-Firmin Ndimira, a Hutu, as his new prime minister, Radio Burundi said.

Ndimira, a former agriculture minister, is a member of the Tutsi-dominated Unity for National Progress (UPRONA). He replaces Antoine Nduwayo, a Tutsi who served with Ntibantunganya under a power-sharing

accord set up between the two rival ethnic groups in September 1994.

Hutus make up 85 percent of the 5.5 million population but the Tutsis are a powerful minority of 14 percent, controlling the army.

About 200,000 people live in Bujumbura, mainly Tutsis since two months of "ethnic cleansing" early last year drove Hutus out of the capital.

The newspaper, *Renouveau du Burundi*, which has changed its stance to support the new leadership, warned the country's neighbors against taking any "coercive measures."

"All people of good faith can see that the country was falling into an abyss into which the authorities were rushing headlong, obsessed by the cause of genocide rather than the safety of the population," it said.

The army is attempting to reassure the population that calm has been restored throughout the country despite reports of massacres in the days following the coup.

In Bujumbura, foreign journalists are often subjected to hostility from Tutsis and security forces who accuse them of "spreading false reports of so-called massacres."

Tutsis living in the capital have spoken of the putsch — a term banned in Burundi — as a "miracle" and a transformation brought about "as if by magic."

Their euphoria is not of course shared by the Hutus. Those who fled to the hills close to Bujumbura after last year's "cleansing" massacres say they do not believe in Buyoya and accuse him of being behind the failed coup in October 1993 in which Ndadaye was assassinated.

Many members of Ntibantunganya's government are still in refuge in foreign embassies in Bujumbura despite calls by Buyoya for them to return home.

Use of cellular telephones has been stopped, a move that strikes mainly at the former Hutu leaders but also many foreigners.

The defense ministry has ordered an inventory of all the state's property, a measure apparently aimed at depriving Hutus of their assets.

Many Hutus have not returned to work since Thursday, some put out of work as a result of the coup, although Hutu peasants are continuing to head to the capital to sell their fruit and vegetables in the market.

Burundi: Belgian Minister Criticizes Imposition of Burundi Sanctions

BR0108123696 Groot-Bijgaarden DE STANDAARD in Dutch 1 Aug 96 p 1

[Report by Rik De Gendt]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Arusha/Brussels — At a meeting in the Tanzanian city of Arusha, the African heads of state from the region announced harsh economic sanctions against Burundi. [passage omitted]

Belgian Foreign Minister Eric Derycke says the sanctions are premature. He first wants to examine alternatives to stop the killings in Burundi. Derycke fears that the sanctions could lead to more violence.

For the Burundian Army, a meeting with Nyangoma, Hutu rebel leader and former minister, was unacceptable up until now. On the other hand, however, President Ntibantunganya's majority party FRODEBU [Front for Democracy in Burundi] rejects any contact with Buyoya.

Apparently Buyoya did not succeed in talking any FRODEBU politician into accepting the position of prime minister. Yesterday he appointed Pascal Firmin Ndimira as prime minister. Ndimira is a university chancellor and a former minister.

Meeting

[Passage omitted] Contrary to what we previously reported from a usually reliable source, Ntibantunganya did not take refuge with the Belgian Embassy first. "When he had to run away from the funeral ceremony in Gitega, he returned to Bujumbura and immediately sent for U.S. Ambassador Rusty Hughes from whom he requested protection right away," a presidential security agent stated yesterday.

Although most reports claim there is peace and relief in Burundi's inland areas, UN representatives reported a remarkable increase in the number of refugees in the Zairian city of Uvira. On Monday and Tuesday they recorded 1,205 and 1,060 new arrivals, respectively. The newly arrived refugees reported that frequent confrontations and reprisal actions are still going on, especially in the cities of Mugina and Rugombo in the northern province of Cibitoke.

Burundi: Belgian Official—No Reason To Suspend Aid to Burundi

BR3107143796 *Groot-Bijgaarden DE STANDAARD in Dutch* 31 Jul 96 p 5

[Report by Rik De Gendt]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Brussels — For Reginald Moreels, Secretary of State for Development Cooperation, the change of power in Burundi is no reason to suspend nor curtail Belgian development aid. "On the contrary, since our aid benefits all sections of the population, it actually contributes to reconciliation," Moreels stated to DE STANDAARD.

Two weeks ago Moreels visited Burundi where he met both with the now ousted President Sylvestre Ntibantunganya and with the present strongman Pierre Buyoya and other prominent politicians. He also visited the food-for-work projects financed by the official Belgian development cooperation.

"The 150 million Belgian francs (BF) we are spending on the construction and accommodation of primary schools and municipal high schools [colleges communaux], directly benefit all sections of the population, especially the most vulnerable groups. Such projects reinforce the social structure of local communities in which no fighting is going on," Moreels explained.

In addition, Belgium continues to appropriate money for local initiatives which aim at dialogue and consultation, both within women's organizations and among moderate politicians. "Another place where our aid benefits the average citizen without making any distinction, is the Prince Regent hospital. Several medical relief workers are working there," Moreels said.

However, other programs such as the supply of better sowing-seed, combating tuberculosis, and AIDS prevention have been suspended until there is more political stability and clarity.

Finally Moreels reiterated the Government's position that former Tanzanian President Nyerere's mediation assignment should be seen as an important contribution to an African solution. He also expressed the hope that there will soon be a constructive dialogue between Ntibantunganya and Buyoya. [passage omitted]

It counts in Buyoya's favor that there have been no major acts of violence in inland areas for the past four days. Several sources in the northern cities of Kayanza, Kirundo and Ngozi have confirmed this to DE STANDAARD. [passage omitted]

Chad

Chad: Government Lifts Ban on Trade Unions Federation

AB3107223996 *Ndjamena Radiodiffusion Nationale Tchadienne in French* 1900 GMT 31 Jul 96

[FBIS Translated Text] The secretary of state for the interior and security, Noudjalbaye Ngaryanan, has ordered the lifting of the ban on the suspension of the activities by the Federation of Chadian Trade Unions [UST] beginning today 31 July 1996. It will be recalled that UST activities were suspended on 2 July on the eve of the second round of the presidential elections.

Congo

Congo: Militiamen From Oyo Still Occupy Mossaka

AB0108100196 *London BBC World Service in English* 1705 GMT 31 Jul 96

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] There has apparently been considerable turmoil of the town of Mossaka in northern Congo in the past few days. It seems the town was taken over by militiamen from Oyo loyal to former President Denis Sassou-Nguesso. They were upset about the nomination of a new mayor and it is apparently a hangover from the chaotic elections of 1993 that brought President Lissouba to power that led to months of skirmishing between rival militias, many of which have not yet been disarmed. On the line to Brazzaville, Amelia French asked the secretary general of the ruling party, Christophe Moukoueke, what they were doing about the militias in Mossaka.

[Begin recording] [Moukoueke] For the moment, we have said that we need the peace, and we have to resolve to solve that problem, not to send army but to discuss with the people in Oyo, and the government sent a political delegation to Oyo to discuss with the political member of the city in Oyo.

[French] So, they are going [word indistinct] peacefully?

[Moukoueke] The president of the Republic, Mr. Lissouba, said that he can't send the military there. He prefers to discuss to negotiate to obtain the peace.

[French] But in the meantime, these militiamen are still holding part of the town of Mossaka. Is that correct?

[Moukoueke] Exactly.

[French] Now, these militiamen, you are saying, they were supporters of the former president. Why are they still operating when militiamen are supposed to have been integrated into the Army?

[Moukoueke] It was the decision we took a few months ago. The decision is to disarm all the militia — the militia of the different political parties. It is the solution of the government, and all the presidents of the parties agreed with that decision.

[French] Why are these militiamen still operating in Mossaka then?

[Moukoueke] Part of the militiamen are integrated into the army, but not for everybody.

[French] Now, presumably, it is important that these militia groups are disarmed before the elections. Is this what is going to happen?

[Moukoueke] I think it is necessary to solve that problem before the next election. If we do not have security, it will be very difficult for us to organize the next election.

[French] So, is it possible that the elections may have to be postponed?

[Moukoueke] It is possible, yes.

[French] When are the elections due to be held?

[Moukoueke] It will be in 1997 in July. [end recording]

Tanzania

Tanzania: Government Asks Rwanda, Burundi to Repatriate Refugees

EA3107223096 *Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania Network in Swahili* 1700 GMT 31 Jul 96

[FBIS Translated Text] The government of Tanzania has asked the governments of Rwanda and Burundi to meet and make urgent arrangements for the repatriation of refugees from their respective countries, currently residing in Tanzania. The minister for home affairs, Mr. Ali Amir Mohammed, said in parliament today the exercise of returning the refugees to their home countries had stalled contrary to the agreement between the leaders of Tanzania, Rwanda and the UNHCR.

The minister said the refugees had been inconveniencing the citizens, especially citizens living near the refugees' camps, by the large-scale destruction of the environment and armed robberies, since the origin of some of the arms were in the refugee camps. He also said that some refugees, particularly in the towns of Mwanza, Bukoba and Shinyanga have been involved in armed robberies. He said since the exercise of repatriating Rwandans began last January, only 12,500 refugees were allowed by the Rwandan Government to return home.

Uganda

Uganda: 'Kony Rebels' Kill at Least 24 Civilians

EA3107203096 *Kampala THE NEW VISION in English* 31 Jul 96 p 1

[Article by Emmy Allio, Peregrine Otonga and James Oweka: "Rebels Kill 24"]

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Kony rebels on Monday [29 July] killed at least 24 civilians in Gulu for reporting to the Army places the rebels planted land mines. The rebels, who attacked Pabbo, Parabongo and Palwong in Kila county, accused the said local population of making fortunes by reporting the presence of land mines on the roads, Major General Salim Saleh [Caleb Kaguta Rufo Akandwanaho], the presidential adviser on military and political affairs in the north, has said. Saleh said 24 bodies were seen. But the local councils said more bodies were later found in the surrounding bushes.

Saleh also said the army on the same night repulsed a 150-strong rebel force which had attacked an army detachment at Eriaga in Laliya, three kilometres north of Gulu town. He said four rebels were killed. "One of the dead rebels, identified by the civilians as Okello, was sighted in [word indistinct] drinking joint near Laliya market at 3.00 p.m. [1200 GMT]. He was not in uniform, but returned at night dressed in a Sudanese

army uniform," Saleh said. Four of those killed by the rebels were students of Awich TTC [teacher training center], eight kilometers east of Gulu town. They were killed on Monday evening as they queued for supper. The bodies of the students were yesterday taken to Gulu Municipal mortuary.

Following rebel attacks around Gulu town, [words indistinct] town residents have taken refuge in [words indistinct] Holy Rosary Catholic missions and in hospitals and shop verandahs. "The rebels used to hide in the bushes and the army was unable to trace them. Their latest move to attack us is good because the army will now have time to kill them," Saleh vowed.

He said in the past week civilians, mostly from Kilak county, reported to him eight land mines, for which he was to reward them yesterday evening. He said the rebels are angered by the civilian response to his appeal to report guns and land mines. A reward of 200,000 [currency not specified] is given for each land mine reported and 100,000 for a rifle. In Parabongo, the rebels displayed 16 of the bodies. Residents said the rebels killed in reprisal after the local population arrested a rebel for planting a land mine. The arrested rebel was reportedly handed to the army by the civilians. Many civilians in Kilak have sought refuge near military units. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, Lira-Kampala-bound buses and Lira-Gulu-bound taxis were forced to turn back as fierce fighting was reported between the rebels and UPDF along the Kamdini and Karuma bridge area, Moses Odongo reports. The buses destined for Kampala were diverted to the eastern route, via Soroti while Gulu-bound passengers were stranded at the bus park. Some passengers who talked to The New Vision said they stopped at Loro 36 km from Lira, from where they could hear artillery fire. Gulu taxi operators told The New Vision the Gulu-Kampala-bound buses and taxis were also stranded at [word indistinct] Kamdini waiting for army clearance.

[Paris AFP in English at 1123 GMT in a Kampala-dated report adds: "Rebels fighting in northern Uganda to overthrow the government of President Yoweri Museveni massacred more than 60 civilians and torched 184 homes in an attack in Gulu district this week, Ugandan military officials said Wednesday.

"Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) insurgents carried out raids in Parabongo, Pappo and Palwong villages in Gulu late on Monday after a battle with government troops in which about 40 soldiers were killed.

Kony rebels are also reported to have displayed 18 bullet-riddled corpses along the Nulu-Atiak main road as a "warning" to villagers to stop giving information about LRA fighters to government troops."

South Africa: Mandela on OAU Plans To Resolve Burundi Conflict*MB0108135996 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1330 GMT 1 Aug 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] PRETORIA Aug 1 SAPA—President Nelson Mandela on Thursday [1 August] said he was convinced decisive steps were being taken to resolve the conflict in strife-torn Burundi.

He told reporters in Pretoria he had on Wednesday night been briefed by Organisation for African Unity President Salim Ahmed Salim on the outcome of a regional summit on the problems in Burundi.

"I am convinced from that briefing that definite steps are being taken to resolve the issue there," Mandela said.

Burundi was hit by a military coup last week, and it is feared the country might become another Rwanda, where almost a million Tutsis and Hutu moderates were slaughtered in 1994.

Mandela said South Africa had been asked to be involved in various ways to help resolve the crisis, and was willing to do so.

"I am awaiting his (Salim) written briefing, which I will discuss with the Department of Foreign Affairs (to) determine in precisely what way we will be involved."

Mandela reiterated that South Africa preferred to contribute by working through the OAU and the Southern African Development Community [SADC].

This approach did not mean South Africa was reluctant to become involved in Burundi, Senegal President Abdou Diouf later told reporters on the last day of his state visit to South Africa.

"South Africa is not refusing to intervene," he said. "Mr. Mandela has made his position clear that South Africa will work through (the) SADC and the OAU. These bodies have certain mechanisms to deal with conflict situations."

South Africa: Deputy Pahad—Troops Not on Standby To Go to Burundi*MB0108112296 Johannesburg SAfm Radio Network
in English 0500 GMT 1 Aug 96*

[From the "AM Live" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] [Announcer Sally Burdette] African regional leaders have condemned last week's military coup in Burundi, and called for an immediate restoration of constitutional order. At a meeting in the Tanzanian town of Arusha, the leaders yesterday decided on implementing economic sanctions against Burundi. This follows the ousting of President Sylvestre

Ntibantunganya in an army-led coup by Major Pierre Buyoya. Now Burundi's neighbors are trying to find ways of dealing with the matter. It's now being said that South African troops are on standby to be sent to Burundi should things get out of hand there. Someone who can shed some light on this is Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Aziz Pahad. He joins us on the line. Good morning, Mr. Pahad, can you confirm whether South African troops indeed are on standby to go to Burundi?

[Pahad] Good morning, no, there's no question of South African troops being on standby, although we are in constant communication with the United Nations, with the OAU, and with the committee that met yesterday to discuss what can be done to restore democracy, but there's no question of South African troops being on standby.

[Burdette] So troops are not on standby, but we are fully prepared to go up if the OAU or SADC [Southern African Development Community] says go ahead, we need troops?

[Pahad] We are in almost daily contact with all the parties I mentioned, and we would look at all recommendations that come out. We are on the verge of sending a top level delegation both to Tanzania and to the OAU to meet the secretary general to look at this situation, and see what can be done. We believe that maximum pressure must be put on the military junta now to return the country back to democracy.

[Burdette] Would that maximum pressure include perhaps economic sanctions from South Africa?

[Pahad] Yes, there's a whole issue....[pauses], but we think that this must be coupled with diplomatic initiatives, and other initiatives to see what can be done to bring about democracy.

[Burdette] So South Africa is against the government of Pierre Buyoya?

[Pahad] Yes, I mean we are opposed to all forms of military coups. We have made this clear in our foreign policy formulation that we're totally committed to democracy, human rights and against coups, so we're opposed to any military coups.

[Burdette] What is South Africa's policy in terms of intervening in other African countries?

[Pahad] Well, the world expects us to play a role. South Africa must play a role in relation to events in Africa, and we are participating constantly in all OAU discussions and initiatives to see how we can help bring about stability in our continent, so we are expected to

play a leading role, and we have hope we can play a leading role.

[Burdette] And that could quite possibly involve South African troops going up to Burundi if requested?

[Pahad] Well, at the moment it's not been requested, and we've not yet considered that, but as I say we've got to look at the recommendations coming out of yesterday's meeting. We had our high commissioner attending the meeting, and we will be sending a top level delegation to the region to discuss all other initiatives, including the possibility of the (?regional grouping) sending in troops, but we ourselves at the moment have not even looked at the possibility of sending in troops.

[Burdette] Thank you very much to Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Aziz Pahad.

South Africa: Refugees Continue Protest for UN Financial Assistance

MB3007071496 Johannesburg SAfm Radio Network in English 0500 GMT 30 Jul 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Hundreds of refugees have spent the night on the pavement outside the offices of the United Nations in Pretoria. They are demanding that they be given financial assistance and school fees for their children. They also want assistance to return to their countries of origin.

The vice president of the Association for Refugees in South Africa, Mr. (Kimwana Nakeya), says if the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees does not give a positive response to their demands, they will seek intervention from the UN headquarters in Geneva. Police are on the scene monitoring the situation.

South Africa: UNHCR Representative Says Protesters 'Illegal Immigrants'

MB3107145496 Johannesburg SAfm Radio Network in English 0400 GMT 31 Jul 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The regional representative of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Nicholas Bwakira, says the majority of the people who have been protesting in Pretoria since Monday [29 July], are not refugees, but illegal immigrants. Mr. Bwakira says his organization does not recommend asylum for refugees in South Africa.

[Begin Bwakira recording] I must underline, that there are a lot of economic migrants, coming from countries like Senegal, Mali, Cote d' Ivoire, Cameroon, who obviously have no legitimate right to seek asylum, and who have been rejected. [end recording]

The president of the Association for Refugees in South Africa, (Alimane Jahu Bizwayo), says they have approached the South African Red Cross for assistance, but the requisition has been denied because of orders by the South African Government not to provide the group with food and water.

South Africa: Police Remove 58 Refugees From U.S. Embassy Grounds

MB0108114496 Johannesburg SAfm Radio Network in English 1000 GMT 1 Aug 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Police have removed about 50 refugees who staged a sit-in at the American Embassy in Pretoria. Police spokesperson Dave Harrington says the American Embassy requested the police remove the group from the premises.

[Begin Harrington recording] When police arrived, they were given a written request from Mr. Michael Hinton from the United States Embassy to remove the group of 58 people — one man, 27 women and 30 children. This was done. They have been brought back to the grounds of the Union Buildings. They have been given a final warning that if they do contravene any other laws of the country, they will be arrested, they'll be charged, and if convicted they run the risk of being deported to their countries of origin. [end recording]

Hundreds of refugees have been protesting in front of the Union Buildings, demanding resettlement aid. Meanwhile two children and a pregnant woman who were admitted to the H.F. Verwoerd Hospital after becoming ill outside the Union Buildings have been discharged.

South Africa: Allegations of Unresponsiveness To UN Arms Inquiry Denied

MB3107155896 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1500 GMT 26 Jul 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The South Africa Foreign Affairs Department has denied allegations that it did not respond to requests by the United Nations to help investigate alleged South African involvement in arms deals with Rwanda and Burundi.

The deputy director general of the Foreign Affairs Department, Mr. Abdul Minty, said the department had provided the UN with requested information on a specific rifle. Mr. Minty said the arms dealing allegations had been investigated, but the department could not act against individuals because the alleged crimes had taken place outside of South Africa.

Meanwhile a South African newspaper, THE SUNDAY INDEPENDENT, reported last weekend that former

agents of the apartheid regime were continuing to ship South African-made weapons to the Hutu factions in Burundi and Rwanda.

South Africa: 'At Least 15' Killed During Metrorail Stampede

*MB3107134496 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1304 GMT 31 Jul 96*

[FBIS Transcribed text] JOHANNESBURG July 31 SAPA — Rioting broke out at Tembisa station on the North Rand on Wednesday morning [31 July] after at least 15 people were killed in a stampede apparently caused by railway security guards who used electric prods on a crowd of commuters.

There were conflicting reports on the number of dead and injured.

Kempton Park emergency services spokesman Jannie Steyn said reports from the scene suggested 16 people had died in the crush when those in front were forced back with electric prods and those at the back surged forward.

Metrorail spokeswoman Bintu Petsana said 15 people were killed and 45 injured, and Gauteng police commissioner Sharma Maharaj in a statement said 14 had died and 52 injured.

The incident happened at about 6am, peak hour for commuters working in Johannesburg.

President Nelson Mandela said it was with "deep shock" that he heard of the incident. "This is a national tragedy," he said in a statement.

"On behalf of myself and the government, I extend heartfelt condolences to the families of all the victims."

Mandela said he had been reassured that a thorough investigation would be conducted. "No stone will be left unturned to establish fully what the causes were and where responsibility lies. I wish to call on the public to exercise calm, so that the authorities can act as swiftly as possible and with due process.

"The safety of commuters must be given the highest priority, and government will take urgent steps necessary to ensure that such a disaster never occurs again."

Metrorail spokeswoman Bintu Petsane said the company had received no verification that electric prods had been used. "The company does not condone the use of cattle prods," she added.

According to Petsane, the Peaceforce security company had been contracted to provide security at the station. Peaceforce managing director Geoff Capstickdale re-

fused to comment, saying a Transnet media briefing later the day would provide more details.

An agitated crowd of about 4,000 people gathered at the station after the incident. The station's ticket office was petrol bombed and police and media reporters were stoned. The windows of at least two cars in the vicinity were smashed. SABC radio news reported car drivers were attacked in an attempt to take petrol for petrol bombs. At least one person was injured by a stone.

A large police presence, including four armoured vehicles and police armed with shotguns and automatic rifles, were at the scene. Maharaj said more policemen from Alexandra, Alrode and Dunnotar were being deployed. Firefighters also rushed to the scene and extinguished the blaze in the ticket office.

The crowd demanded the security guards be handed over, and the community was requested to identify the men and supply their addresses.

Maharaj said two people had been arrested for arson.

Hospital Superintendent Sandile Mfenyana at the Tembisa Hospital said more than 50 people had been admitted with spinal, head and internal injuries, and injuries caused by electric shocks.

Mfenyana said the electric prod would leave no physical signs of injury, but could account for some patients being unconscious. He said such electric shocks could be lethal.

Six victims were transferred by road and air to the Johannesburg Hospital and Pretoria's H F Verwoerd and Kalafong hospitals "in a deeply unconscious state".

Mfenyana said 13 people died at the scene and two later.

Two unconscious patients had been admitted to the Tembisa Hospital's intensive care unit. The one's condition was "promising" and the other critical. Hospital staff were preparing to admit burn victims after the arson attack at the station.

Mfenyana said the incident was a blow to the Tembisa community as most of the dead were probably breadwinners. At least 11 were young men.

"We could be sitting with a lot of orphans," he said.

The bodies of most of the dead were found strewn on the platform, emergency services spokesman Barend Brand said.

Mfenyana said the stampede followed an argument between commuters, security guards and a ticket inspector at the station's ticket barrier.

Commuters were pushing down the steps of a railway bridge on to the platform but the ticket inspector and security guards closed the gate. The guards apparently used the electric shock sticks in an effort to push back the crowd. People at the back of the crowd apparently surged forward, trampling scores who fell and were caught in the crush.

Maharaj said the reason for the stampede remained unclear, but it appeared that people at the head of the queue moved backwards while those at the back surged forward to board a train. "In the stampede, people trampled at each other and some fell off the bridge, resulting in death and injury," Maharaj said.

Samuel Boshomane, one of the injured, told SAPA he lost consciousness in the stampede and was trampled.

"I was in the middle of the pack (on the railway bridge). Then suddenly people from above shoved me... I did not see anything after that. I lost one shoe and was trampled."

George Resky also told of how he was crushed against metal railings.

Maharaj, Gauteng deputy commissioner Barry van der Walt and North Rand assistant commissioner Carel Victor visited the station and the hospital at 8am.

The African National Congress in Gauteng demanded a full investigation into the incident, with particular attention to allegations of "heavyhandedness and unnecessary force" by security guards trying to check tickets.

"Whilst we recognise that no-one should be allowed to board trains without a valid ticket or boarding pass, we find it unacceptable that such a huge group of commuters were held up by the actions of the security guards. The fact that such actions by the Metrorail company were undertaken during peak commuter traffic is both unacceptable and deplorable."

The ANC in a statement appealed to the Tembisa community to remain calm to allow the police to continue their investigations.

Gauteng premier Tokyo Sexwale was expected to address the crowd at 2:30pm, chairperson of the Kempton Park/Tembisa metro substructure Mike Madala said. Transport Minister Mac Maharaj and Gauteng transport MEC Paul Mashatile were also expected to visit the scene.

Madala blamed the incidents of stone throwing on a small group of radical youths bent on causing havoc.

Sexwale will visit the injured at Tembisa Hospital and the families of the deceased.

South Africa: Gauteng Official Urges Calm After Railway Stampede

*MB3107151496 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1452 GMT 31 Jul 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] JOHANNESBURG July 31 SAPA—Gauteng Premier Tokyo Sexwale on Wednesday [31 July] urged Tembisa residents to remain calm after 15 commuters were crushed to death in a stampede at the township's railway station.

Crowds of people earlier stoned police at the station and demanded the release of security guards who they accused of using electric prods on commuters and causing the stampede.

Sexwale said the matter would be investigated by police and the commission of inquiry announced earlier by Transport Minister Mac Maharaj.

"The security guards should not have used the electric shock sticks," he said to the crowd, which dispersed when the premier left the station.

Eight SA [South African] National Defence Force armoured personnel carriers remained at the station along with a strong police presence.

South Africa: Minister—Commission of Enquiry Into Stampede Appointed

*MB3107145996 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1406 GMT 31 Jul 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] JOHANNESBURG July 31 SAPA—Transport Minister Mac Maharaj on Wednesday [31 July] said the government had appointed a commission of inquiry to investigate the cause of the stampede at Tembisa railway station which claimed 15 lives.

The commission, headed by Pretoria advocate Tiego Mosenke, would start work immediately.

Maharaj made the announcement at an impromptu media briefing at the Tembisa Hospital, which was also attended by Gauteng premier Tokyo Sexwale, Gauteng Transport MEC [Member of the Executive Council] Paul Mashatile, Public Enterprise Minister Stella Sigcau, and African National Congress MP [Member of Parliament] Winnie Madikizela-Mandela.

The commission would investigate the circumstances surrounding the incident and propose measures to prevent similar incidents.

Maharaj said the commission had been instructed to present its report on or before August 15.

A special fund, known as the Tembisa Relief Fund, had been set up to assist victims and their families. The fund had already received R500,000 [rand], Maharaj said.

An information centre has also been set up at the Tembisa police station to relay information on the victims and the incident.

South Africa: Thembisa Railway Line Reportedly Opens After Stampede

MB0108074796 Johannesburg SAfm Radio Network in English 0500 GMT 1 Aug 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Metro Rail Services has announced that the railway line between Kaalfontein and Thembisa on the East Rand has been reopened. The line was closed at 11 o'clock yesterday morning [0900 GMT] after the Thembisa railway station buildings were set alight and stones were thrown at trains. The go-ahead for the reopening was given after an inspection of the line this morning by security officials and the safety committee representing train drivers. However, the service isn't normal yet, as train drivers are demanding protection.

Meanwhile, Police Commissioner George Fivaz says he will investigate the removal of journalists by police from Thembisa station yesterday during the height of the unrest. Police fired at a crowd after they had set the Thembisa railway station buildings alight and damaged cars. The unrest broke out shortly after 15 people were killed, and more than 60 injured in a stampede after a dispute between security officials, a ticket inspector and commuters at the station. Commissioner Fivaz says the policy of the police should be as transparent as possible under all circumstances. He says he will therefore ask Gauteng Police Commissioner Sharma Maharaj for a full report to determine the circumstances under which the media were removed. Our reporters at Thembisa say the situation is calm this morning, and that police are maintaining a strong presence at the station.

South Africa: IFP Youth Brigade, Railway Union React To Rail Incident

MB3107161796 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1534 GMT 31 Jul 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] JOHANNESBURG July 31 SAPA—The Inkatha Freedom Party Youth Brigade [IFPYB] in Gauteng on Wednesday [31 July] strongly condemned the incident during which 15 Tembisa residents were killed at the station.

"The behaviour of the security (guards) is totally unacceptable," IFPYB Chairman Thabani Dlamini said in a statement.

He said the Tembisa community should be part of the commission of inquiry appointed by Transport Minister Mac Maharaj and urged police to arrest those

responsible. The organisation expressed sympathy for the victims and relatives of the deceased.

The SA [South African] Railway and Harbour Workers' Union in a statement said it would demand a full investigation by Metrorail and distanced itself from the "barbaric action" taken by private security companies. "The horrible incident strengthens our belief and stand that privatisation of key services is not the answer. "Our efforts are hampered by those who insist on privatising key services related to our objective (of) making transport safe, cost-effective and accessible," the union said.

South Africa: President Mandela Swears in 2 Deputy Ministers

MB0108114396 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0950 GMT 1 Aug 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] PRETORIA Aug 1 SAPA — Two new deputy ministers were sworn in by President Nelson Mandela on Thursday [1 August] at the Union Buildings in Pretoria.

They are Peter Mokaba, who succeeds Bantu Holomisa as Deputy Minister of Environmental Affairs and Tourism, and Essop Pahad, who has been appointed Deputy Minister in the office of Deputy President Tahbo Mbeki. Mr Justice van der Walt officiated.

The ceremony was also attended by Mbeki and Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Aziz Pahad, brother of Essop.

South Africa: Soweto NP Official Dragged From Home, Shot Dead

MB3107145896 Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans 30 Jul 96 p 7

[FBIS Translated Text] The National Party [NP] expressed great shock and anger following the death of one of its members at the Naledi branch and the serious injury to the branch's youth member in two separate incidents during the weekend in Soweto.

Juli Mothlowagae Makgetha, the Naledi branch's information official, was on 28 July, at about 0300 GMT, dragged out of her mother's house — she's the branch's chairperson — and shot outside in the street. She is believed to have been a very enthusiastic National Party member.

This happened after a 27 July incident in which a group of youths shot at and assaulted Ashley Witbooi, the branch's youth member, after accusations of treason.

Daryl Swanepoel, member of the provincial legislature and executive chairman of the NP's communications

service in Gauteng, said in a statement that two weeks ago the Naledi branch had to open another office because the branch is growing rapidly.

"Our members allege that sections of the community who support the ANC had become intolerant as a result of this visible growth." He insisted that ANC leaders in Soweto should urge their supporters to control themselves, and that he and the party would take all necessary steps to ensure an environment in which

an effective multiparty democracy can survive, and where political tolerance will be the order of the day. "If political gangs are allowed to thrive and remain unpunished, or are tolerated by their parties, a multiparty democracy will be doomed."

MP, and chairperson of the Johannesburg South region, Sheila Camerer, said the callous deeds filled her with horror.

Angola

Angola: FLEC-FAC Official Comments on Cabinda Talks Deadlock

MB0108075796 London BBC World Service in Portuguese 2030 GMT 31 Jul 96

[From the "Londres Ultima Hora" program]

[FBIS Translated Text] Talks in the Gabonese capital between the Angolan Government and the Front for the Liberation of the Cabinda Enclave-Cabinda Armed Forces [FLEC-FAC] have broken down. Stanislaw Boma, FLEC-FAC chief of General Staff, has said the rebels have a completely different view of the problem.

[Begin recording] [Boma] The talks broke down because the Angolan Government did not agree to settle the Cabinda issue. In other words, the Angolan Government wants to continue diverting the Cabindan people's attention from really important issues. FLEC-FAC presented its conditions in order to sign a general truce with the other two Cabindan political factions: the FLEC-Renewed and the Cabinda Democratic Front. However, the Angolan Government wants a truce signed separately. This is something FLEC-FAC does not subscribe to because it would ensure the government kept Cabindans divided to make it easier to rule over them.

[Unidentified correspondent] Was that the only source of disagreement or were there other obstacles?

[Boma] Well, the first obstacle was overcome. It concerned the participation of a mediator, in other words a host country observer. They agreed to it only after lengthy discussions, but at least we agreed before the deadlock. Then, they insisted on signing a separate agreement with FLEC-FAC. That was the straw that broke the camel's back and the talks were deadlocked thereafter.

[Reporter] After the failure of the Libreville talks, what are the chances for a peaceful settlement to the Cabinda issue?

[Boma] Well, our doors are open to dialogue. What we want is peace, but the Angolan Government team left without showing too much of a desire to continue the talks. In fact, they even threatened to step up their operations on the ground. [end recording]

Angola: UNITA Delivers More Weapons to UN in Bie Province

MB0108081396 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 1 Aug 96

[FBIS Translated Text] The fact that the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] has

been turning over weapons to the UN Angola Verification Mission-3 [Unavem-3] is a very clear sign that UNITA is deeply committed to the Lusaka Protocol's implementation. First, weapons were delivered to the Unavem-3 in southeastern Angola. Yesterday, it was the turn of the southern part of Bie Province.

General Antonio Chiulo, Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola regional commander, handed over assorted war materiel to the Unavem-3 at Chitembo barracks yesterday.

(Tucha Pambassangue), a Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel correspondent in the area reports bombs of various types, antitank and antipersonnel mines, and assorted ammunition were turned over to the Unavem-3.

Botswana

Botswana: IFP Leader Comments on High Expenditure on Defense Force

MB0108095496 Gaborone BOTSWANA DAILY NEWS in English 18 Jul 96 p 4

[Report by Benjamin Shapi]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The leader of Independence Freedom Party (IFP), Mr Motsamai Mpho, says it is time to talk about the high-level expenditure on the national army.

Mr Mpho said this when officially opening the third annual conference of IFP in Kasane on July 14. He said it is of great concern for the army to be acquiring new equipment in times of peace and when Botswana are in dire need of social amenities.

He said although he is not opposed to having an army, the public should be given priority when it comes to distributing the country's wealth. He said people need education, water, food and industries.

According to Mr Mpho, the army is not the only tool which can resolve peace if there is civil unrest. "The security of this country, its law and order, cannot be guaranteed by force of arms. They can be guaranteed by well "informed citizenry" he said.

Mr Mpho criticised the ruling Botswana Democratic Party (BDP), saying after 30 years of independence, Botswana is still tolerant of a dual economy, one for the indigenous and one for the outsiders.

He said his party requests for the spread of development from towns to rural areas through the agricultural strategy which Japan and South Korea adopted. He said this strategy focuses on increasing agricultural

production and income of small family farms, dependent on labour using capital saving technologies.

Talking about the freedom of press, Mr Mpho said the press in this country should not be answerable to the government, but instead it should be responsible and answerable to an agreed and definite code of conduct. He said through a free press a country can promote peace and social justice for all.

About the economy, Mr Mpho said Botswana is reputed to have a very high income per capita in Africa and the highest foreign reserves per capita, but unfortunately the ruling BDP cannot handle success.

Projects such as roads, schools and health facilities were put in place by lots of money derived from diamond sales not through any deliberate conscious planning on the part of the government. Today Botswana has deficit budget which runs into millions of pula, Mr Mpho said.

The IFP president further said while Botswana was portrayed a "paragon of virtue and model of democracy" in Africa, the majority of Batswana were reeling under the most appalling situation. He noted that income distribution is still done in favour of the well-off. He also said salary adjustments is another issue of concern.

Mr Mpho said the IFP is concerned about the rate at which the country's currency is declining. He said each time the South African rand is devalued, it brings down the pula although there are no industrial strikes, criminal activities and unstable political climate which is rampant in South Africa.

In another development he said the Financial Assistance Policy should be reviewed since it does not benefit Batswana much due to lack of not just business skills but also technical skills to venture into industrial activities.

He said for the past thirty years, BDP has not been transparent. He said it is not easy to see through our government, neither is it easy to understand its actions.

Mr Mpho said following this the people have tended to rely for information on the foreign media which seem to receive more reliable information than the local media about the government. There is no democracy in our government, he said.

He said IFP is not a party which is only looking forward to getting power and enjoy the fruits of the country alone, like the BDP, saying September 30, this year will be time for BDP members and friends to celebrate their thirty years of prosperity in business and farming, while the majority of Batswana will be pondering their misery and deprivation. He called upon people to kick BDP out of power.

Botswana To Host Next SADC International Dialogue

MB0108075996 Gaborone Radio Botswana Network in English 0510 GMT 1 Aug 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Botswana has offered to host next year's SADC [Southern African Development Community] international dialogue. The offer was made by the president, Sir Ketumile Masire, during round-table discussions which marked the end of the Smart Partnership Conference in Langkawi, Malaysia.

He said he held discussions with President Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe and President Sam Nujoma of Namibia, and they agreed that the next dialogue be held in Botswana. Sir Ketumile said Botswana has the Confederation of Commerce, Industry, and Manpower, which is a Smart Partnership. He said Boccim [Botswana Confederation of Commerce, Industry, and Manpower] was set up after realizing that sometimes the government and business people pull in opposite directions. He said it is through this organization that business people discuss programs created for them by government.

Mozambique

Mozambique: National Energy Directorate Announces Fuel Prices Increase

MB0108102096 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0800 GMT 1 Aug 96

[FBIS Translated Text] Fuel prices have gone up again. Maximum prices in the cities of Maputo, Matola, Beira, Nacala, Quelimane, and Pemba are 6,670 meticaïs per liter of gasoline and 4,560 meticaïs per liter of diesel. The price of gasoline went up by 13 percent and diesel by 9 percent.

A National Energy Directorate communique says fuel prices went up because their prices have also increased on the international market, the exchange rate has worsened, and the fuel levy has increased. Subsidies for farmers and passenger transporters, and a reduced Value Added Tax all remain in place.

Zambia

Zambia: Official, Entourage Held by 'Angry Mob of Youths' 30 Jul

MB3107200196 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 31 Jul 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Police in Mongu yesterday rushed to Lealui [words indistinct] to rescue Western Province Deputy Minister Leonard Sibulwa and some

MMD [Movement for Multiparty Democracy] officials who were being held by some youths. Police confirmed the incident in an interview with ZANA in Mongu today. Police said Mr. Sibulwa and his team of MMD officials were in transit to Nakawe Primary School where they had gone to address a by-election campaign meeting in support of the party's candidate Joshua Siolwe.

Eyewitnesses said that an angry mob of youths heaped branches of trees across the road in order to block Mr. Sibulwa and his entourage from passing through while they demanded the release of Senior Chief Inyambo Yeta from detention in the ongoing treason trial.

Zambia: Eastern Province Farmers Face Food Shortages

*MB0108133796 Lusaka THE POST in English
1 Aug 96*

[Report by Chilombo Mwendela — received via Internet]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Farmers in Eastern Province are facing food shortages due to the low maize prices in the 1995/96 marketing season.

Small scale farmers in Chipata's Musanga valley said though they had a surplus of maize initially, necessity had forced them to sell most of their stocks to traders who are exporting the maize and are also suspected of hoarding it in anticipation of higher prices after the elections.

A 90kg bag of maize in neighboring Malawi is being sold at K13,000 [kwacha] while the Zambian farmers are selling at sometimes as low as K5,000 a bag.

"Does the government have 15 million bags of maize in its food reserves or is it relying on what we are supposed to bring in?" asked John Mbulo, a farmer in Chizongwe area of Chipata.

"If so, then the forecast of a bumper harvest is false because we have sold all our maize to traders who obviously want to export," he said.

About 1,300 farmers in the valley have to pay back fertiliser loans to marketing agents but though they are expected to repay two bags of fertiliser with 15 bags of maize on the average, some have failed to hold back the maize needed for repayment.

"We have to sell our maize or else the children will starve and not go to school. Neither can we buy clothing, blankets, or travel without money," said Blackson Tembo, another valley farmer.

"The agents also want their share of the maize as per agreement. They gave me two 90kg bags of fertiliser and now they want their maize of which I don't have enough," he said.

Andrew Banda, a maize agent through the Cavmont-SGS Fertiliser Fund, agreed that traders were buying maize from farmers at very low prices even before the fertiliser agents got to their farmers.

"It is sad that these farmers will not have food to last them up to December simply because they have to sell their maize at any price to get some money. The government should not have lifted the ban on exports because unscrupulous traders are now desperate to grab maize from unsuspecting farmers who do not understand the new liberal system," said Banda.

Zambia Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry Chipata Chairman, Idrisse Mosali, confirmed the low prices of maize saying it would affect the food security of most households in Eastern province.

Zambia National Farmers Union President Ben Kapita lamented the state of the farmers in an interview last Wednesday.

"It is sad that the country should lose the little food the farmers had managed to grow this year in such a manner. It is time for government to fulfill its promises to the farmer, giving him better roads and protection from such injustices," he said.

Farmers in Eastern Province were expecting a yield of 2.9 metric tonnes of maize for the 95/96 season. Statistics collected by the Eastern Province Cooperative Union showed that the expected yield was the highest in the country followed by Central Province with 2.56 metric tonnes.

Zambia: Farmers Criticize Government on Corn Purchases

MB0108074996 Dakar PANA in English 31 Jul 96

[Report by Musengwa Kayaya: "Farmers Criticise Government on Maize Purchases" — received via Internet]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Zambian farmers have criticised government's decision to reduce the 150 million U.S. dollars meant to buy up this year's "bumper" maize harvest to only 10 million dollars, which they say was inadequate to buy all their produce.

The president of the Zambia National Union of Farmers (ZNUF), Ben Kapita, said Monday [29 July] that the union feared a repeat of the 1994/95 season situation when farmers were made to sell their produce to the government on credit.

Kapita was reacting to the announcement by Agriculture Minister Sureah Desai, who said last Sunday that government had only set aside 10 million dollars for this year's crop.

Zambia has produced an estimated 15.5 million bags of the staple this year, and the farmers' union fears this could go to waste for lack of a reliable market.

Desai said the government expected some private buyers to move in and collect substantial amounts of the crop.

There have been reports of some "unscrupulous" maize traders offering sub-economic prices for the maize. Kapita said this could make it difficult for the farmers to break even and repay agricultural loans.

The government adopted in 1992 a liberalised agricultural economy and encouraged private entrepreneurs to supply agricultural inputs and buy produce, instead of government agencies.

The system has been criticised by the farming community who say that it has contributed to the decline of the industry, due partly to increased competition and lack of adequate incentives.

Zambia: Government To Increase Fuel Levy

*MB0108081296 Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL
in English 31 Jul 96*

[Report by Joy Sata: "Government Plans To Raise Fuel Levy" — received via Internet]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Government plans to raise the current K40 [kwacha] per litre fuel levy to a reasonable amount to meet the increasing demand for the road repair and maintenance. The new fuel levy is however, subject to Cabinet and Parliament approval.

Works and Supply Deputy Minister Celestino Chibamba, confirmed in an interview yesterday that government was seriously considering to raise the levy to meet the road rehabilitation programme.

Major Chibamba said the current K15 billion allocated for roads repair was not enough and concurred with National Roads Board chairman Raymond Jhala that there was need to raise the amount.

"I think even the K50 billion mentioned was an under estimation. I think we need between K70 billion and K75 billion to cope with the repair and rehabilitation work," he said.

The road rehabilitation project includes feeder roads and provincial road networks.

On the Choma-Namwala and Sesheke road repairs, Maj Chibamba feared that with the erratic release of money, the contractors working on the road might pull out. He

said government stood to lose out if the contractors withdrew their labour.

"There is need to maintain the present contractors who are working on the roads because we might find it difficult to find replacements," Maj Chibamba said.

He suggested that to keep the contractors continue working on the road, they should be paid on a monthly basis. Maj Chibamba said there was need to open up the rural areas through good network in a bid to improve the living standard of the people.

Zimbabwe

Zimbabwe: Case Against Opposition Leader Sithole Remanded to 10 Sep

*MB0108122296 Harare Zimbabwe National
Broadcasting Corporation Network in English
1130 GMT 1 Aug 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Opposition ZANU [Zimbabwe African National Union]-Ndonga leader, Reverend Ndaningi Sithole, who is facing allegations of plotting to kill President Robert Mugabe, was yesterday further remanded to 10 September by a Harare magistrate.

Sithole, who is on a \$100,000 bail, has been pushing unsuccessfully for the last four months to have a trial date set. It is, however, understood that the trial will be on 4 November. Sithole is being accused of plotting to assassinate Comrade Mugabe, as well as planning to cause destabilization in Zimbabwe with the help of a Mozambican dissident group called Chimwenje [Torch].

His coaccused, who confessed to being Chimwenje operatives, Simba Mhlanga and William Nemaikonya, were sentenced to 15 and 12 years in prison respectively for contravening the Law and Order Maintenance Act by undergoing military training abroad for insurgent operations, and possessing arms of war.

Zimbabwe: Court Rules for Gay Movement; Police, Students Clash

*MB3107171496 London BBC World Service
in English 1505 GMT 31 Jul 96*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The tussle between the Gay and Lesbians of Zimbabwe movement, GALZ, and the government of President Mugabe, who openly detests homosexuality, is continuing. Last year it blew up at the annual book fair when the authorities banned GALZ from having a store. They banned them again from the fair this year, which opened today. But GALZ has taken the issue to the High Court. From Harare, Ana Ombima reports:

The High Court issued an order at lunchtime that the government ban on the gays and lesbians' book store was null and void and has no force or effect. The judge further added that the authorities must not unlawfully intervene with the stand at the book fair.

The Gays and Lesbians of Zimbabwe, known as GALZ, took their fight to the High Court after the government tried to use the censorship law to ban them from the fair. GALZ has argued all along that its organization is legal, and none of the material that they are going to display at the event is pornographic in nature. The court order is now being served on the Board of Censors and the Ministry of Home Affairs. As soon as that is done, members of GALZ intend to set up their store.

The organizers of the book fair say they just want to abide by the law, and so will allow the stand to go up. But a number of political and students organizations have threatened to burn down the GALZ stand, and tomorrow security at the book fair will be particularly difficult as it is the first day that the general public will be allowed in.

The riot police will probably come out in force, but these officers already have their hands full. They have been busy today fighting running battles with university students who are demonstrating over the level of their grants. The students have been throwing rocks at passing cars and, a short while ago, I saw the riot police going into the campus armed with batons and tear gas canisters. Fears, plus the threatened civil disturbances at the book fair, could all add to a very volatile situation.

Zimbabwe: Lack of Security at Harare Airport Worries Airlines

MB3107200096 Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 25 Jul 96 p 1

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Security check-points at Harare International Airport are said to be so lax that some world airlines that fly into Zimbabwe are worried about the safety of their passengers due to poor anti-terrorism devices at the airport, the FINANCIAL GAZETTE has learnt.

Travellers alleged the only x-ray machine at the domestic terminal broke down more than a month ago and was still awaiting repair. DCA [Department of Civil Aviation] security personnel were until yesterday conducting manual checks on hand luggage only. All check-in baggage was being loaded without passing through the electronic security checks, a move which is prohibited in the aviation industry.

No one from the Department of Civil Aviation was willing to comment although the permanent secretary

in the Ministry of Transport and Energy, Paul Kodzwa, promised to "look into the matter."

DCA Director Amos Marawa refused to comment and referred this newspaper to Kodzwa.

"I am not aware of that, but I will look into it and come back to you later," Kodzwa told the FINANCIAL GAZETTE yesterday.

Home Affairs Minister Dumiso Dabengwa, who is in charge [words indistinct], said although he had noticed the laxity of security at the airport, the matter was, however, out of his jurisdiction.

"I am aware of the security risk, but the DCA is completely responsible for that. So I wouldn't be able to comment," Dabengwa said.

A clerk at Air Zimbabwe's cargo office also confirmed that all the parcels and cargo they handled did not go for security checks.

"Not at Air Zimbabwe. In Zimbabwe we don't have an x-ray for cargo, maybe in Britain or other countries," said the clerk.

A week ago, a Trans-World Airline (TWA) flying from New York to Paris exploded in the sky killing all the 230 passengers and crew on board. U.S. aviation authorities suspect the mid-air blast was caused by a bomb after traces of an unidentified explosive device were found on the wreckage of the Boeing 747.

So far about 110 bodies have been recovered from the Atlantic Ocean.

While no major disasters have occurred on Air Zimbabwe or other international airlines that have used Harare Airport in the last 16 years, some operators have expressed concern, especially after the TWA disaster.

Fears of international terrorism have of late been on the rise with Moslem fundamentalism taking the world centre stage. To curb this, the International Aviation and Transport association (IATA) has put in place tight security measures to be enforced by each member country. Air Zimbabwe is a member of the IATA.

"They should do something quickly about the security systems at the airport," said Evans Ndebele, managing director of the Zimbabwe Express Airlines, which flies both domestic and regional routes.

"Airport security is very important...on the domestic side, there is no security."

David Chapman, chairman of the Zimbabwe Council for Tourism, also said his experience was that security

at Harare Airport was not foolproof. "Worldwide passenger safety is an issue of paramount importance," he said.

Zimbabwe: Central Bank's Surplus Increases by 7.7%

*MB0108123496 Harare Zimbabwe National
Broadcasting Corporation Network in English
1130 GMT 1 Aug 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe's surplus rose 7.7 percent to \$70 million [Zimbabwean dollars] in the year ended March this year, but operating costs jumped 26 percent to \$523.6 million.

The central bank's latest annual accounts show that the surplus was transferred to the government, the central bank's sole shareholder.

But the bank wrote off some \$201.5 million, a large chunk of that — \$115.5 million — in interest to reserve bank bills, and about \$71.4 million in other interest due, that was not received.

By the end of March the bank's asset book had grown by 7.5 percent to \$11.2 billion, compared to \$10.4 billion in 1995, the bulk of that growth emanating from the gold and foreign assets account, which doubled to \$1.45 billion from \$705.9 million last year.

Liberia

Liberia: Warlords, Ruling Council Agree on Cease-Fire

AB3107220796 Paris AFP in English
2131 GMT 31 Jul 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Abuja, July 31 (AFP) — The chairman of the Liberian Council of State and leaders of Liberia's warring factions said Wednesday [31 July] they had agreed to "an immediate and unconditional cessation of hostilities throughout the country."

They also agreed to the withdrawal of troops to positions held before the two-day Abuja summit of west African leaders, which ended Saturday, and the disarming of their forces by the end of September.

In a joint statement that followed a meeting with the Nigerian head of state General Sani Abacha on Tuesday, the warlords reaffirmed their "total commitment" to the Abuja accord.

They also expressed their support for ECOWAS (Economic Community of West African States) initiatives aimed at bringing about a lasting solution to the Liberian crisis.

The statement, a copy of which which was sent to AFP on Wednesday, was signed by the chairman of the council, Wilton Sankawulo, and by leaders of warring factions who also sit on the council.

They are Charles Taylor of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL); Alhaji G.V. Kromah of the Mandingo branch of the ULIMO (ULIMO-M); George Boley of the Liberian Peace Council (LPC); and Oscar Jaryee Quiah of the Liberian National Council. More than 150,000 Liberians have died since the conflict broke out in December 1989.

The faction leaders have signed around a dozen peace accords before, the latest of them being in August, only to resume fighting.

The capital Monrovia descended into bloodshed and chaos for seven weeks in April and May because of factional fighting.

The leaders of the warring factions also agreed to turn their pre-Abuja positions over to ECOMOG (the Nigerian-led west African peacekeeping force in Liberia) to enable the free movement of people and goods.

All checkpoints are to [be] dismantled from August, when the disarming of faction fighters is to begin.

The effort must be completed by September 30, the statement said.

Taylor told journalists his NPFL would start disarming before all the other factions and added he would work toward the organization of elections later this year.

Kromah meanwhile called for elections to be held in February 1997 and former [formal] the inauguration of the elected president in early March.

In addition, the Liberian Council of State called for the resumption of the deployment of ECOMOG troops to enhance the disarmament process.

It also called on Liberians, "in the spirit of national reconciliation and solidarity," to fully support the disarmament process which "shall precede free and fair democratic elections" aimed at a lasting peace in Liberia.

It expressed gratitude to ECOWAS member countries and the international community for "their continuous support and sacrifices for the cause of peace in Liberia."

Liberia: ULIMO-J Spokesman on Fighting

AB0108123196 London BBC World Service
in English 1705 GMT 31 Jul 96

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Peace can't come a moment too soon for the bulk of the population in Liberia. It certainly hasn't come yet. Fighting keeps flaring up in various parts of the country. And now Madson Bunyan, spokesman in Monrovia for Roosevelt Johnson's mainly Krahn ULIMO-J [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia-Johnson] faction, has called us up. Josephine Hazely asked him what he wanted to say:

[Begin recording] [Bunyan] There is continuous fighting in western Liberia despite all efforts being made by ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] to restore peace in Liberia. We have ULIMO-K [Koromah], led by Alhaji Kromah, continuing to attack our forces in [word indistinct], Cape Mount, Lower [word indistinct], and other areas. And while he is out there talking [words indistinct] — and we did our investigations we found out that even the DFC-1 [Deputy Field Commander-1] of ECOMOG [ECOWAS Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] is fully aware of these attacks and continues to give support to ULIMO-K forces to go on and attack us.

[Hazely] How serious is this fighting?

[Bunyan] The fighting is serious? The reports coming from there indicate that people out there are suffering; the civilians continue to suffer. And our commander told us that they are not interested in fighting but when they are attacked, they have to save their lives, they have to defend their lives, and this is why they have to fight. But

they asked us to make this known to the outside world that while efforts are being made, fighting is going on, and the senior member of ECOMOG on the ground here is fully aware of that; he is in full support of it and we want to register this for immediate action.

[Hazely] What do you mean the senior commander of ECOMOG on the ground is supporting the fighting? I mean, how could he do that?

[Bunyan] This is the report that is reaching us. He stopped the opening of the road. There should be free movement now after the visitation that was done by a team which comprised our representatives and the representatives of the UN to ensure that food goes in. At this time we expect food to go in, but up to now there hasn't been any one truck going in. What we gather from there is that General Obeng is not giving the green light while other ECOMOG people are still saying that let there be free movement there. So I think Gen. Obeng needs to really answer why this road remain closed.

[Hazely] But have you taken the matter with the UN team there who negotiated for this cease-fire that you had originally?

[Bunyan] Yes, they are fully aware; they themselves know what is happening here and up to the present there is a meeting going on and we told our representative again to re-echo this report that [words indistinct] is going on and that the fighting there must stop, and they must make sure that they prevail on those in ECOMOG who are encouraging fighting to make sure that they stop the fighting.

[Hazely] So, are you phoning us to tell us about this fighting and complain because, perhaps, ULIMO which you represent is really under intense pressure at the moment?

[Bunyan] Well, not for us, but for the entire Liberian people living up there. We are saying that we are in this area, if anything [word indistinct] is going on we are the first to be looked at as people to blame. And we are trying to clear our position, that it is our position that is being attacked, we are not attacking, and these people that are attacking us must not do so because they are killing innocent Liberians. And if for any reason, let us go back to the ECOWAS leaders to make sure that whatever we need to address is addressed. [end recording]

Liberia: Arms, Ammunition Reportedly Discovered in Kakata

AB3107120696 *Monrovia Liberia Communications Network Radio in English 1300 GMT 29 Jul 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Several hidden arms and ammunition are being reportedly discovered in Kakata, Margibi County. Margibi Superintendent Ernest Palmer told LCN [Liberia Communications Network] news that since the ongoing cleanup campaign started in Kakata, citizens of the area have continued to discover arms and ammunition buried in graves while several others were found in bags. He said the arms and ammunition were hidden in these places by some individuals who want to create chaos in the city of Kakata.

Superintendent Palmer described this action as a well-designed conspiracy to undermine the peace process in the country. He warned all those involved in such habit to desist, adding, we will not relent to deal with anyone or group who wants to create chaos in our county.

Meanwhile, Superintendent Palmer has commended security personnel in Kakata for their tireless effort in providing maximum security for the residents and citizens in the area.

Liberia: Minister Visits LCN Radio, Warns Against Misinformation

AB3107142396 *Monrovia Liberia Communications Network Radio in English 1300 GMT 29 Jul 96 (tentative)*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Assistant information minister for public affairs at the Ministry of Information, Mr. (Jess Masada), has commended the management and staff of the Liberia Communications Network [LCN] for their efforts in informing citizens about the happenings in the country. Speaking to LCN News in Monrovia recently, Minister (Masada) said the construction of a shortwave radio station in the country by the network is a clear manifestation of its desire to adequately inform the outside world about developments in the Liberian peace process. He cautioned media institutions operating in the country to desist from disseminating misinformation that have the propensity to orchestrate war in the country.

Nigeria

Nigeria: Supreme Court Adjourns Abiola's Case Until 5 Nov

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[FBIS Translated Text] Abuja, 31 Jul (AFP) — The Government of Nigeria today rejected an application

for the release of Moshood Abiola filed on behalf of the imprisoned opposition leader by William Rotimi Williams before the Federal High Court in Abuja. The High Court adjourned the case to 5 November 1996, it was learned from judicial sources.

State Attorney Tochukwu Onwugbufor pleaded for the "non-admissibility" of the application made by Williams who called on the court to acquit his client of the charge of "treason." Moshood Abiola has been in prison since June 1994 for declaring himself winner of the 12 June 1993 presidential elections, which was annulled by the military regime. Abiola's lawyer also called on the court to release his client and prevent the police from arresting him again on similar charges.

In his plea, State Attorney Onwugbufor said the issue of who, between Williams and Abiola's former lawyer, Godwin Ayaji, had the right to legally represent Abiola has not yet been resolved by the Supreme Court, and therefore Williams was "not competent" to apply for his release.

Justice Chris Senlong adjourned the case until 5 November.

Nigeria: Ex-Liberian Lawmakers Submit Peace Proposals to Government

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[FBIS Transcribed Text] The union of former legislators in Liberia has presented peace proposals to the Federal Government. Receiving the proposals on behalf of the government, the minister of information and culture, Dr. Walter Ofonagoro, restated Nigeria's continued commitment to peace and stability in Liberia. Mohamed Bello now reports.

[Begin Bello recording] Dr. Walter Ofonagoro however appealed to all interested groups in Liberia to work toward the country's survival rather than acquiring political power for selfish ends. The minister expressed regret that almost a year after the Abuja Accord, the issue of disarmament was still being discussed over the Liberian conflict. He assured the delegation that the proposals will be duly submitted to the new ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] leader, General Sani Abacha for necessary attention.

Earlier, the chairman of the union, Senator (Kekura Bajo-Puto) expressed the hope that with Nigerian current leadership in ECOWAS, [the] Liberian crisis will soon be a thing of the past. Senator (Bajo-Puto) said the union was firm in an effort to contribute to ending the conflict in Liberia. Another group made up of traditional chiefs also presented its proposals for the attention of

the new ECOWAS leadership. The two groups were led by the Liberian information minister, Mrs. Victoria Refell. [end recording]

Nigeria: Commentary on U.S. Opposition to Butrus-Ghali's Reelection

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[Commentary by Atilade Atoyebi]

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] The decision by Dr. Butrus Butrus-Ghali to seek a second term as the UN secretary general has started to generate controversy. The United States, believed to be the highest single donor to the UN annual revenue, has said that she will oppose Dr. Butrus-Ghali's attempt at running for a second term. The United Nations has had six secretaries general to date. [passage omitted]

Dr. Butrus Butrus-Ghali assumed office in 1992 and is just about to conclude his first term. When he came into office, he appeared a bit too modest when he said that he was likely to serve for only one term. However, with four out of five of his predecessors being given the opportunity to serve their second terms, Dr. Butrus-Ghali must have found his job demanding but exciting to enter any second term. So, in making legitimate claims to that privilege, he is not only following convention but also believes that he has performed credibly in his first term.

Besides, if Dr. Butrus-Ghali does not serve a second term, he would have deprived Africa of the opportunity to keep the office for 10 years as others had tried to do. Many members of the United Nations are in favor of the incumbent returning for a second term but the United States is leveling the allegation against Dr. Butrus-Ghali that he is not capable of carrying out the urgent administrative reforms required by the world body.

There is, therefore, the likelihood of a showdown in the United Nations over the question of who occupies the position of its secretary general when Dr. Butrus-Ghali completes his first term. However, the present controversy has reopened the issue of funding of the organization. Members should now ask themselves whether or not it is possible to prevent the person who pays the piper from dictating the tune.

Already, the OAU at its recent meeting in Cameroon has endorsed the return of Dr. Butrus-Ghali after the expiration of his current term. Many other countries (?have) said that they would support him. The problem now is that America is threatening to use her muscles to stop Mr. Butrus-Ghali from returning for the second term. She has gone to the extent of suggesting that

Africans should present another candidate to run his second term but this may turn out to be a diplomatic ploy to snatch the office from Africa.

The American position is even more surprising, given the fact that the country and Egypt, where Dr. Butrus-Ghali comes from, are well-known allies in the Middle East. The question is: Should the world body not head off that controversy? To do so, the spirit behind the formation of the United Nations should be invoked over and above the issue of funding of the organization. It

is to be an association of sovereign nations that should promote world peace and tranquility. That being so, why should one nation vow to halt the tradition of secretaries general running for a second term? This is more so since most members of the organization do not share the insinuation that Dr. Butrus-Ghali is not competent to continue in office. Anyone who believes that the United Nations is serving a useful purpose in world affairs will want the Americans to bow to world opinion, and leave Mr. Butrus-Ghali to run for a second term.

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